571 against the actual jobholder did not influence the Spanish authorities,
557 he resorted to his supreme argument, the great length of time that he had held the office in question previously and that now his turn had come again--it was time to shift office holders, as the Spaniards themselves did with their own governments and political positions!

f) Filial Society:--The Rifian (nuclear) family may be com-
594 595 posed of the father, several (i.e. up to and including four)[44] wives,
847 848 and legitimate children. Illegitimate children, along with their mothers, are killed, and today, the mother of an illegitimate child usually kills it herself if her husband does not already notice it (or her).

g) Dissolution of Family:--This occurs only through the death
768 [587] of the father. When he dies, his eldest son takes over his duties as head of the family, if he is of age (i.e. old enough to do so); if not, the father's brother assumes this position and marries his brother's widow[45].

h) Family Relationships:--The father is the nuclear family's
592 593 legal representative and administrator, and he is thus responsible for the faults of its component members. He administers property freely and can disinherit his children. He punishes the members of his family at will, though he does not kill or wound them. He has the authority to marry off his daughters and sons, although in practice he may be thwarted by opposition on his children's part; the latter, if they are sons, may leave home, and, if they are daughters possessing a measure of spirit, they will be disgusted (by their father's behavior). The father distributes work equitably and evenly.